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WOOL Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Wool Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1970 June	1970 July	1970 Aug.	1971 June	1971 July	1971 Aug.
Average price received by farmers, grease basis	Ct. per lb.	37.5	37.1	34.2	22.9	22.4	22.0
Wool Act Incentive price	do.	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Parity price (effective following month)	do.	97.1	96.9	96.9	102.0	101.0	102.0
Domestic prices, Boston, clean basis							
Graded territory							
Fine, good French combing and staple	do.	105.5	102.5	102.5	59.7	59.0	59.5
1/2 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	95.5	95.5	95.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
Graded fleece							
3/8 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	88.0	88.0	88.0	64.0	64.0	64.0
1/4 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	85.5	85.5	85.5	64.0	64.0	64.0
Original bag Texas, fine 12 months good French combing and staple	do.	107.0	107.0	99.9	57.5	57.5	57.9
Imported prices, Boston, clean, excluding duty							
Australian, 64's, warp and 1/2 warp	do.	102.0	98.2	95.2	82.8	80.2	79.5
Australian, 64's combing	do.	99.7	96.2	93.2	78.4	75.5	75.5
Montevideo, 0's (58's, 60's)	do.	73.0	73.0	73.0	60.5	60.5	60.5
Montevideo, 2's (50's)	do.	59.5	59.5	4/60.5	54.0	54.0	54.0
BLS wholesale price index							
All commodities	1967=100	110.3	110.9	110.5	114.3	114.6	114.9
Textile products and apparel	do.	107.2	107.1	107.4	108.5	109.2	109.7
Wool products	do.	99.5	99.3	99.1	93.4	92.6	92.7
Wool broadwoven fabrics	do.	101.5	101.4	101.3	99.6	99.6	99.7
Personal income payments, annual rate 1/	Bil. dol.	801.4	805.3	809.0	870.1	859.2	868.0
Retail apparel sales, monthly rate 1/	Mil. dol.	1,694	1,704	1,715	1,802	1,746	---
Mill consumption, scoured basis 2/							
Average weekly rate (unadjusted)							
Apparel wool	1,000 lb.	3,253	2,454	2,702	2,411	1,824	1,933
Carpet wool	do.	1,365	1,257	1,882	1,436	1,196	1,760
Average weekly rate (seasonally adjusted)							
Apparel wool	do.	3,008	2,757	2,576	2,228	2,048	1,852
Carpet wool	do.	1,379	1,605	1,803	1,451	1,527	1,686
Monthly aggregates 3/							
Apparel wool	Mil. lb.	16.3	9.8	10.8	12.1	7.3	7.7
Carpet wool	do.	6.8	5.0	7.5	7.2	4.8	7.0
Accumulated since January 1							
Apparel wool	do.	96.3	106.1	116.9	63.8	71.1	78.8
Carpet wool	do.	37.8	42.9	50.4	35.3	40.1	47.2
Imports for consumption, clean content							
Monthly aggregates							
Dutiable wools	1,000 lb.	9,257	7,841	5,572	3,344	2,571	3,561
Duty-free wools	do.	7,781	5,820	9,168	7,036	11,266	13,431
Accumulated since January 1							
Dutiable wools	Mil. lb.	52.3	60.2	65.7	28.2	30.8	34.3
Duty-free wools	do.	35.0	40.8	50.0	37.3	48.6	62.0

1/ Seasonally adjusted.

2/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies and other miscellaneous products.

3/ 4 or 5 weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter.

4/ 2's (50's) and 1's (56's) combined, August 1970 to date.

THE WOOL SITUATION

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
The U. S. Wool Situation	4
Prices	4
Production	5
Mill Activity	5
Imports	9
The Mohair Situation	11
The World Wool Situation	11
Prices	11
Production	12
Mill Activity	12
Southern Hemisphere Exports	13
World Man-Made Fibers	15

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Approved by
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The *Wool Situation* is published in February, April, August, and October.

SUMMARY

Recovery appears in store next year for growers' prices of shorn wool. Relatively large slaughter so far in 1971 implies fewer sheep and less wool to be produced in 1972. With strengthening general demand conditions, mill use of raw apparel wool should move ahead. Slightly firmer prices likely will develop for imported apparel wool, in part because of the new 10 percent surcharge on imports and reduced value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies.

Growers' prices this year will average about a third below the 35.5 cents a pound, grease basis, received in 1970. U.S. wool production has declined. But a steep drop has occurred in mill use of raw apparel wool. And a small quantity of domestic fine wool has been exported at competitive world prices. Quality and preparation advantages of selected foreign wools have kept dutiable imports coming.

Shorn wool production this year is declining about 4 percent to 155 million pounds, grease basis, as fewer sheep are being shorn and fleece weights are averaging lighter. This year's smaller lamb crop and the slight rise in sheep and lamb slaughter through September indicate another decline in number of sheep to be shorn next year. This probably will pull shorn wool output down again in 1972, although a possible small recovery to normal fleece weights would moderate the decrease.

U.S. textile activity has been on the rise this year. But inroads of man-made fiber are hurting mill use of wool. For 1971, raw apparel wool mill use will drop to an estimated 115 to 120 million pounds, scoured basis, from 164 million in 1970. Even so, rates of mill use of apparel wool in recent months have been fairly stable. Relatively large mill stocks of wool apparel fabric will prevent any near-term advance in the rate of mill use. However, expected real gains in consumer incomes likely will stimulate mill use of apparel wool as 1972 progresses. The new quota arrangements on wool textile imports and defacto devaluation of the dollar should encourage mill use.

Mill output of broadwoven wool fabric, which fell 38 percent from a year earlier in the first half, also will be down sharply for 1971 as a whole. Production fell for civilian goods as well as for government orders. Imports of semiprocessed and manufactured apparel wool textiles in the first 8 months totaled a third less than a year earlier.

Dutiable raw wool imports may be up a little next year, reflecting a pickup in mill use. For 1971, they are off sharply. January-August 1971 imports totaled 34

million pounds, clean content, only around half those in the same period a year earlier.

Mill use of raw carpet wool through August was a little behind 1970. But renewed growth in total demand for carpets probably will bring wool use for the year up to the 77 million pounds, scoured basis, of 1970. And the improvement should carry into next year. Imports of duty-free raw wool, which are keeping pace with last year, may also move ahead next year.

World wool production is estimated to dip a little further during the 1971/72 season. Mill consumption in calendar 1971 likely will be down a little from last year, largely because of recent cyclical low rates of use in major manufacturing countries. However, an upturn in use may develop moving into next year, if the economies of a number of important wool using countries regain momentum as expected. Increasing demand and use point to a further pickup in wool prices that have already shown a moderate rise during the last several months. A plus factor is the apparent need to replenish pipeline stocks in consuming countries. But stocks in the Southern Hemispheres countries are relatively large, and probably will limit prices in coming months to a gradually improving trend.

Mohair production likely will decline further next year in the United States, as well as in Turkey and South Africa. U.S. exports, which were up a fourth in the first 8 months of this year, probably will continue relatively large. Domestic demand may recover, after having dropped sharply this year. Prices to producers this year are averaging a fourth below the 39.1 cents a pound, grease basis, in 1970. Prices next year likely will show some pickup, with prospects for less production and firm total demand for U.S. mohair.

THE U.S. WOOL SITUATION

DOMESTIC WOOL PRICES FALL

Growers' prices for shorn wool this year, with some 80 to 90 percent of the total clip sold, appear to be averaging a third below 1970's national average of 35.5 cents a pound, grease basis. (See table 1.) Many fine wools late last spring and summer reportedly moved in the area of 20 cents a pound. Some medium types earlier this year brought 30 to 35 cents.

Table 1.—Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971[1]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	40.6	36.5	37.4	35.6	31.9
February	40.4	34.8	38.2	35.7	31.5
March	40.6	38.0	40.4	36.5	29.3
April	39.4	41.6	42.8	37.5	26.1
May	40.1	41.7	43.5	36.6	23.6
June	42.1	41.9	42.8	37.5	22.9
July	41.4	40.7	41.4	37.1	22.4
August	40.5	39.4	39.9	34.2	22.0
September	38.2	39.9	39.2	31.6	21.8
October	38.9	37.8	39.6	32.5	
November	38.2	39.2	38.6	31.7	
December	35.6	38.0	38.6	28.2	
Weighted season average	39.8	40.5	41.8	35.5	

[1] Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Boston prices of domestic shorn wool dropped sharply in the spring and early summer, but steadied the last few months. By September prices of most 60's and finer shorn wools were off 35 to 40 percent from a year earlier. Prices of coarser wools were down around a fourth. (See figure 1.)

Price relationships among grades of wool shifted markedly, with ½ blood and fine wool prices, clean basis, slipping below prices of coarser grades. Also, the decline in prices of domestic wool was substantially more severe than the decline in prices of imported apparel wool.

Reduced world wool consumption and lower prices of imported wool eroded prices in domestic markets. The slackening domestic consumption also was a factor causing U.S. prices to drop. Limited domestic use, however, apparently had more than the usual impact on prices, since price relationships of domestic and duty paid foreign wool widened sharply. Thus, for the first time in recent history, prices of selected types of domestic wool, primarily the finer grades, have dropped to world price levels. And this has been a major factor affecting the low average price of domestic wool.

Exports of domestic wool continue relatively small, but they increased during July and August. The January-August total was 1.5 million pounds, clean content. This compares with a nominal average quantity of 225,000 pounds exported annually during 1966-70. At the same time, dutiable raw wool imports continue sizable at relatively higher prices. This indicates that domestic and foreign wools are not complete substitutes in processing for certain end products. Thus, foreign wools share to some extent in the total mill use market on the basis of differences in qualities and preparation.

Prospects for 1972 are for generally improved average prices of domestic wool. The new 10 percent surcharge on dutiable imports and the reduced value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies will tend to increase prices of foreign wool relative to prices for domestic wool in the U.S. market. At the same time, world supply-demand conditions point to steady to slightly higher world prices of apparel wool.

Some increase in demand and mill use likely will develop, and this would help improve prices. Quotas on textile imports imply larger domestic mill consumption

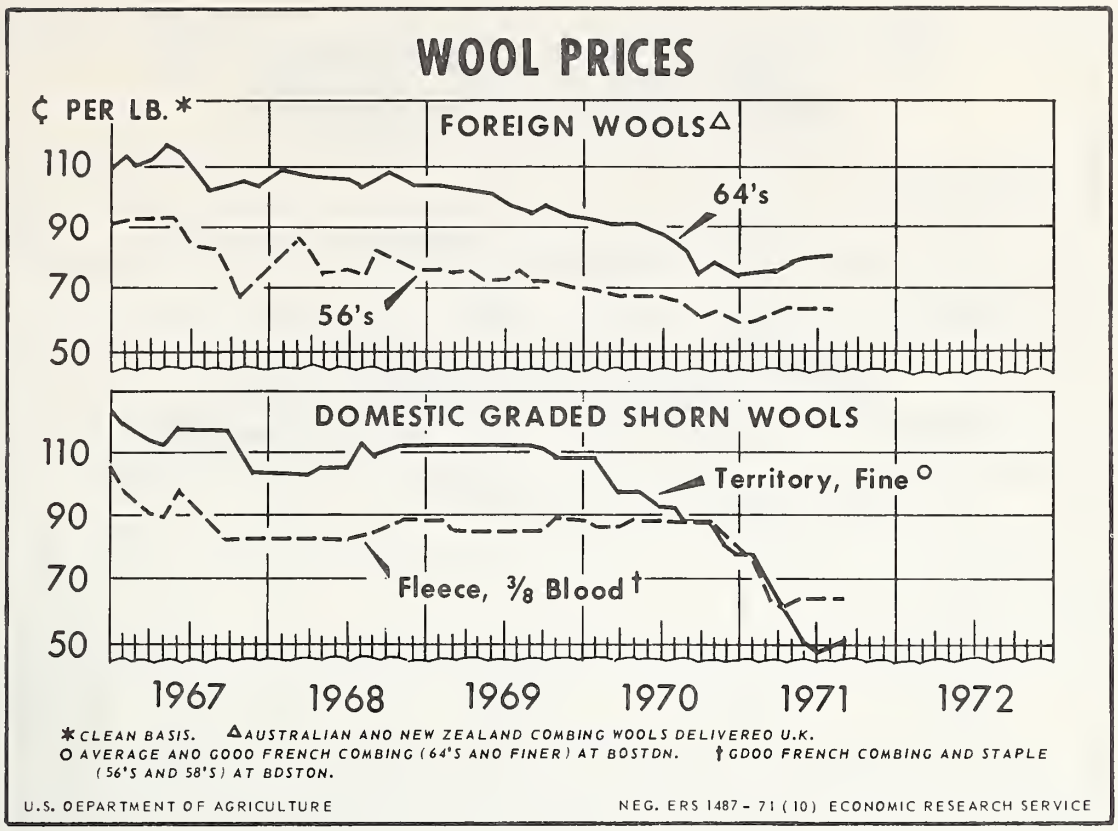

Figure 1

than indicated by general demand. And if substantial recovery develops in mill use, prices of domestic wool probably would return to historical relationship with prices of foreign wool. This means that domestic wool prices could recoup a good part of this year's losses.

U.S. WOOL PRODUCTION TO DECLINE

Shorn wool production in the United States this year was estimated in July to total about 155 million pounds, grease basis. (See figure 2.) This indicates a decrease of 4 percent from 1970. Prospects for 1972 will hinge largely on how well producers maintain sheep numbers. Indications to date point to a further significant decline in the January 1, 1972, stock sheep inventory. This year's beginning inventory, at 16.9 million, was 3 percent less than 1970. The 1971 lamb crop is estimated off 4 percent from 1970, and sheep and lamb slaughter through September was up 1 to 2 percent from a year earlier.

Fleece weights are averaging a little below normal this year, 8.3 pounds per sheep shorn. A recovery next year to the long-term average of 8.5 pounds is quite feasible. But this gain, if it occurs, is unlikely to hold shorn wool production stable, since sheep numbers probably will be down more sharply.

WOOL MILL ACTIVITY DOWN

Mill consumption of raw apparel wool during January-August 1971 totaled 79 million pounds, scoured basis, down a third from a year earlier. Consumption rates on both the worsted and woolen systems were hit about equally hard. Weekly rates of mill use since last spring have been relatively stable, although below year-earlier levels. Rates of use for the last 4 months of this year probably are not changing much, since mill level stocks of finished wool apparel fabric are relatively large. Thus, apparel wool use appears to be pointed toward an annual total of about 115 to 120 million pounds, scoured basis. This would compare with 164 million in 1970. (See figures 3 and 4, and tables 2, 13, and 14.)

Lagging general economic activity into 1971 together with continued high retail prices for apparel accounted for part of the pressure on wool use this year. But inroads of man-made fibers also were responsible for part of the decline.

Demand for raw apparel wool grading 60's and finer declined further this year relative to coarser grades. This is reflected in the 43 percent share of total wool use accounted for by the finer grades, compared with 45 percent a year earlier. Use of these apparel wools declined on both the woolen and worsted systems, while use of coarser grades of wool increased. (See table 3.)

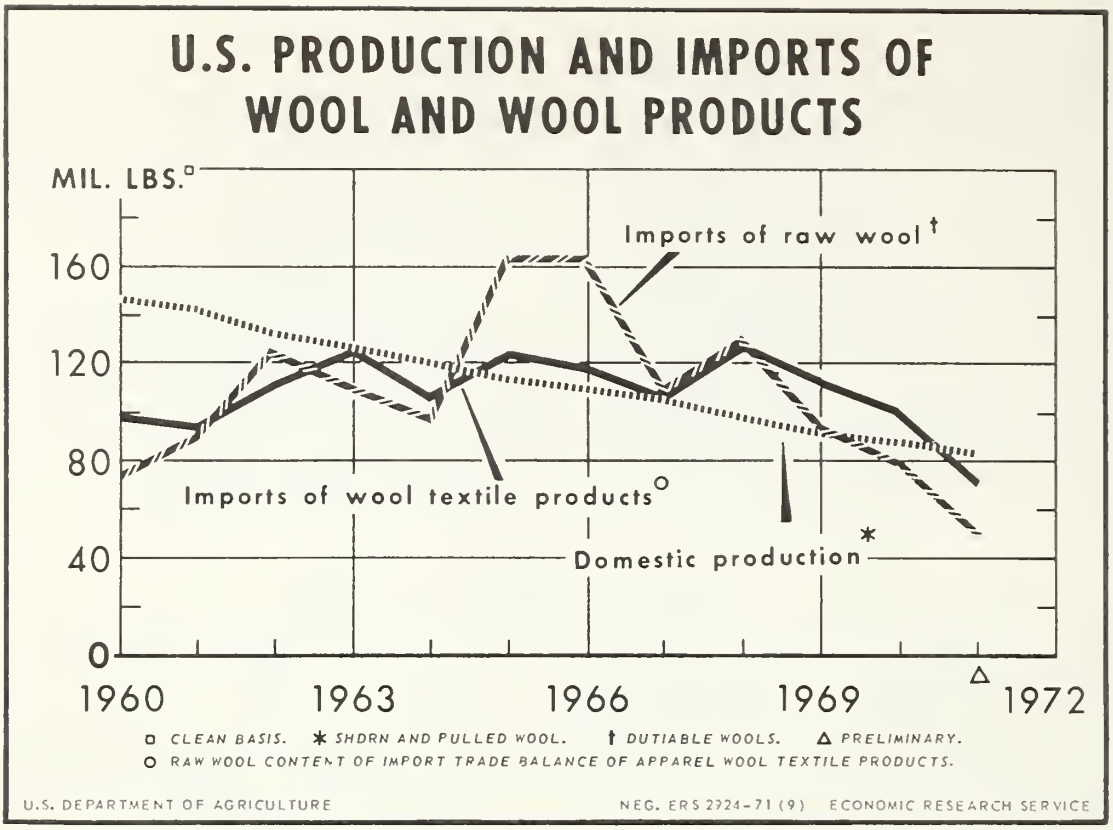

Figure 2

Table 2.—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1961	263,072	149,057	412,129
1962	280,247	148,853	429,100
1963	251,344	160,399	411,743
1964	233,932	122,737	356,669
1965	274,696	112,330	387,026
1966	266,587	103,587	370,174
1967	228,659	83,851	312,510
1968	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	219,035	93,758	312,793
1970[1]	163,652	76,609	240,261
Jan.-Aug.			
1970[1]	116,923	50,385	167,308
1971[1]	78,824	47,170	125,994

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Use of raw carpet wool this year may about match the 77 million pounds, scoured basis, of 1970. Consumption the first 8 months was off 6 percent. But weekly rates of use picked up this summer. However, wool's share of the total carpet market is retreating somewhat more in the face of man-made fibers.

Combined use of all fibers in woolen and worsted mills during January-August totaled 396 million pounds, off 16 percent from a year earlier. However, much of the actual decline, as reflected in weekly average rates of activity, was arrested early this year. Since February, fiber consumption has been running relatively stable, although below year-earlier levels. Use of each kind of fiber—raw wool, man-made, and other—was reduced. Wool mills in general used relatively more man-made fibers, which accounted for 56 percent of total fiber use, compared with 52 percent a year earlier. This was at the expense of raw wool, as well as reprocessed and reused wool, and other fiber.

Overall U.S. activity in fiber processing slowed during 1970, with the lagging general economy. This is indicated in table 4. Both production of man-made fibers and mill use of the natural fibers were smaller. However, with demand prospects for finished textiles showing signs of improvement, activity at the raw fiber stage picked up. This was led by a rebound in first half 1971 man-made fiber output and larger use of cotton. In contrast, consumption of wool slackened.

Prospects are for some further improvement next year, with progress in textile activity persisting. This likely will lead to slightly larger consumption of wool. Raw apparel wool use will continue to be limited for some months by the relatively high ratio of stocks of wool apparel fabric to unfilled orders for fabric. But the expected strength in demand and generally low level of

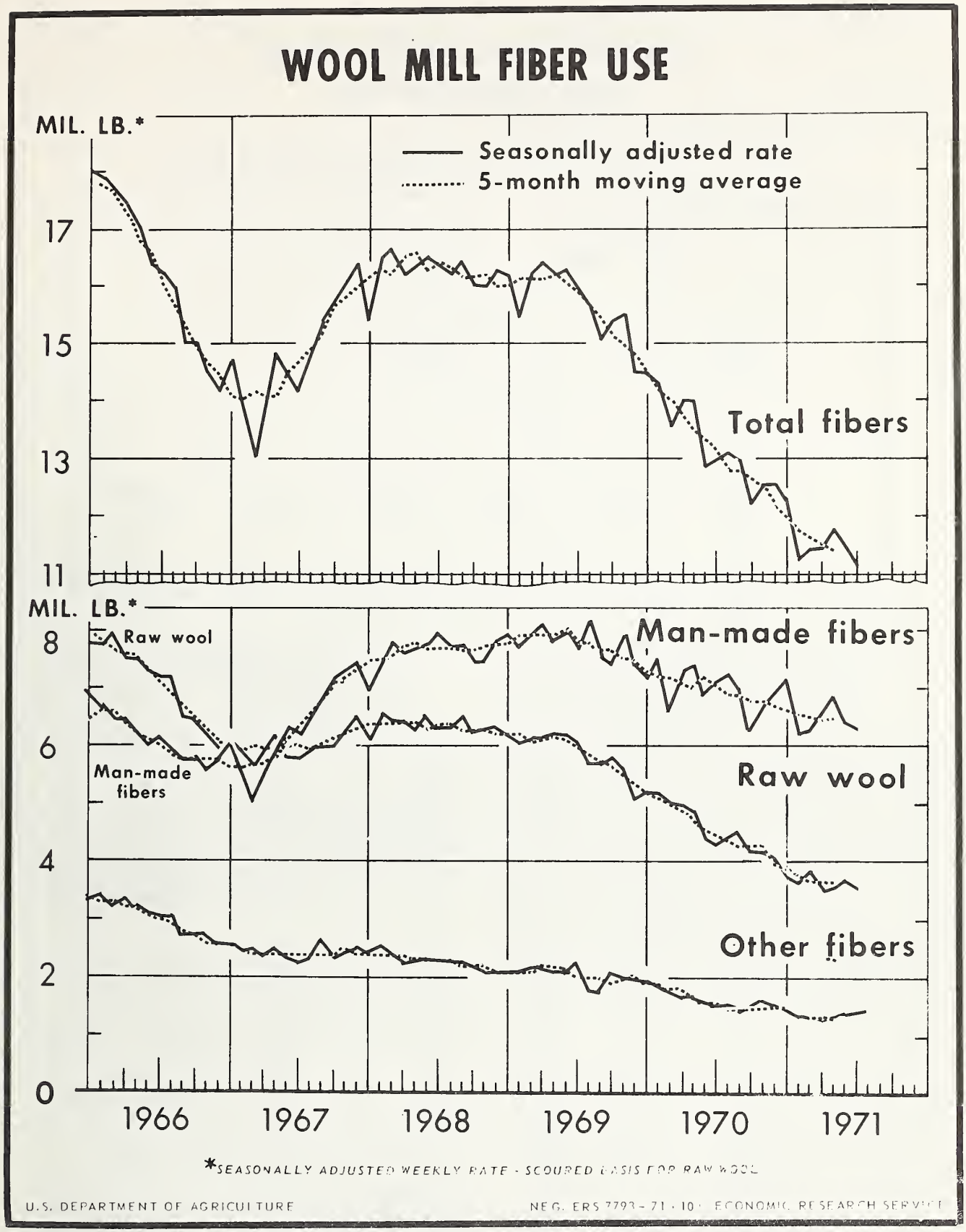
WOOL MILL FIBER USE
MIL. LB.*
Seasonally adjusted rate
5-month moving average
17
15
13
11
Total fibers
MIL. LB.*
8
6
4
2
0
Raw wool
Man-made fibers
Man-made fibers
Raw wool
Other fibers
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKLY RATE - SCOURED BASIS FOR RAW WOOL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 7793-71 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 3

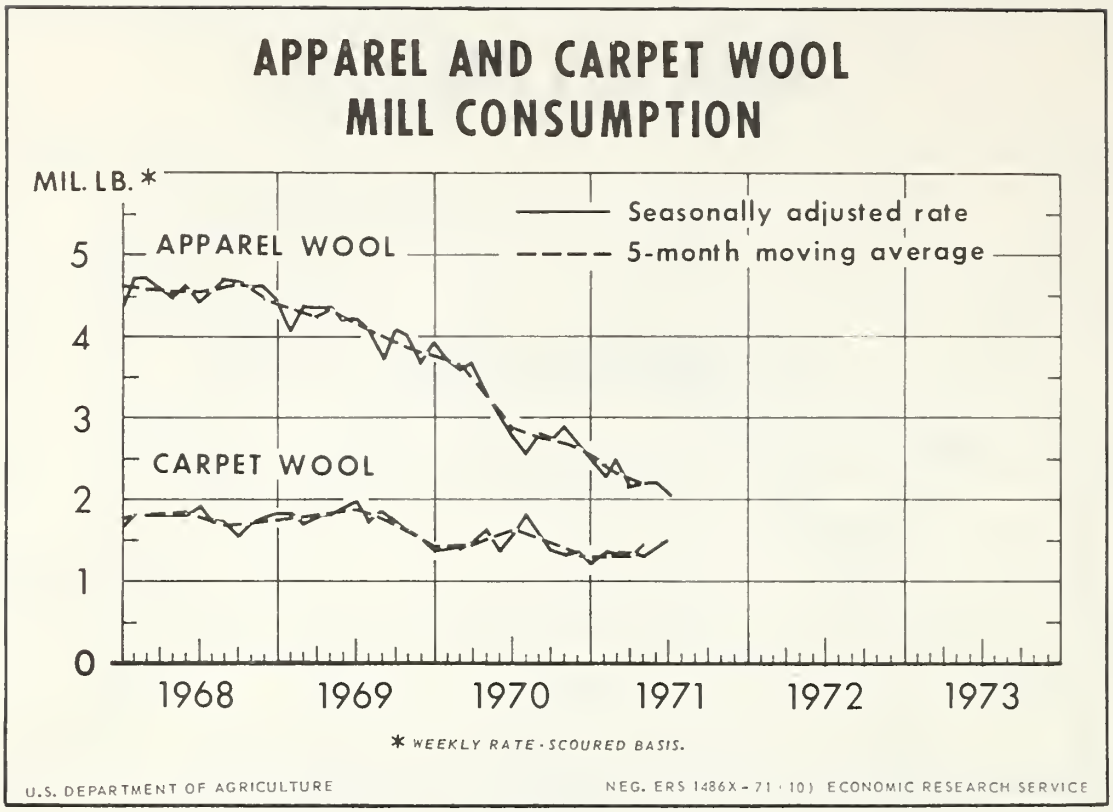

Figure 4

Table 3.—Distribution of apparel wool consumption

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	Total
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
		Woolen system		
1966	35.9	56.4	7.7	100.0
1967	34.8	57.9	7.3	100.0
1968	35.8	56.2	8.0	100.0
1969	37.0	55.1	7.9	100.0
1970	35.7	54.4	9.9	100.0
Jan.-Aug.				
1970	36.3	53.7	10.0	100.0
1971	34.2	55.5	10.3	100.0
		Worsted system		
1966	60.6	39.4		100.0
1967	58.7	41.3		100.0
1968	58.0	42.0		100.0
1969	59.3	40.7		100.0
1970	46.7	53.3		100.0
Jan.-Aug.				
1970	49.7	50.3		100.0
1971	48.2	51.8		100.0
		Total		
1966	51.7	48.3		100.0
1967	49.4	50.6		100.0
1968	50.2	49.8		100.0
1969	51.2	48.8		100.0
1970	43.1	56.9		100.0
Jan.-Aug.				
1970	45.1	54.9		100.0
1971	43.3	56.7		100.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.—Index numbers of selected U.S. fiber trends[1] (1970=100)

Year and quarter	Mill consumption		Man-made fiber production[2]
	Raw apparel and carpet wool	Cotton	
1967			
1st.	128.4	119.4	69.5
2nd.	129.9	117.1	69.9
3rd.	128.9	112.2	72.6
4th.	135.1	114.7	84.7
1968			
1st.	139.1	114.8	90.1
2nd.	138.2	109.8	92.8
3rd.	136.4	105.9	98.4
4th.	136.4	104.0	102.8
1969			
1st.	133.7	102.6	101.9
2nd.	133.7	103.8	104.5
3rd.	125.7	103.2	106.5
4th.	119.4	102.7	99.8
1970			
1st.	112.4	99.2	102.4
2nd.	103.0	98.1	100.7
3rd.	95.7	101.3	97.6
4th.	89.0	101.5	99.2
1971			
1st.	81.8	103.2	104.3
2nd.	77.5	104.2	112.3

[1] Index based on original dates seasonally adjusted at annual rates. [2] Excludes acetate staple and tow production.

raw apparel wool prices this year and into next year should advance the mill use of apparel wool. Also, new quotas on imports of apparel wool textiles should encourage mill use. However, continued high retail prices

of apparel may be a limiting factor.

Consumption of raw carpet wool likely will firm with the uptrend in combined production of all types of carpets and rugs, although raw carpet wool prices moved nominally higher this summer.

FABRIC STOCK/UNFILLED ORDERS RATIO HIGH

This year's stocks of finished wool apparel fabric, including polyester-wool blends at the mill level, have been somewhat below 1970. At the end of July they were a tenth less. But a steeper drop occurred in the level of unfilled orders, down 44 percent at the end of July, despite reduced mill consumption and output of fabric. Accordingly, the ratio of finished wool fabric stocks to unfilled orders for fabric rose sharply this year, reflecting the weak demand for wool products. Moreover, the high ratio at the end of July indicates dampened prospects for a rise in wool mill activity through the end of this year. (See table 5.)

Table 5.—Finished wool apparel fabrics: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders

Month	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
January	36	26	25	30	63
February	34	27	24	36	62
March	37	27	25	39	61
April	36	27	26	42	63
May	36	26	29	51	65
June	33	23	30	47	69
July	29	21	29	47	76
August	29	21	32	50	
September	28	21	29	53	
October	27	23	30	49	
November	25	25	30	50	
December	25	25	29	44	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Stocks of wool fabric of worsted construction at the end of July were up slightly from a year earlier, but unfilled orders were only half those of a year earlier. Both stocks and unfilled orders of woolen goods were down. Polyester-wool blend fabric stocks as well as unfilled orders declined sharply.

WOOL FABRIC OUTPUT DOWN

Domestic production of broadwoven wool fabric fell 38 percent during the first half of 1971 to 70 million linear yards. The deficit from a year earlier likely will narrow in the second half. But for the year, production will total sharply less than 1970.

Wool apparel fabric output during January-June totaled 67 million linear yards, with 38 percent less for women and children's wear and 31 percent less for men and boys. Output for government orders dropped from 4.9 million linear yards in the first half of 1970 to 0.1 million this year. (See table 15.) Wool blanket and other non-apparel fabric production was off 32 percent, and woven felt, a tenth.

U.S. mill shipments of all types of carpets and rugs the first half of 1971 advanced 10 percent from a year earlier. This renews, following the 1970 pause, the long-term upward trend. Demand for carpets has shown a substantial increase the last several years, reflecting gains in family formations, housing, and awakening of latent consumer demand for big ticket decorative products at home and office. (See table 6.)

Table 6.—U.S. mill shipments of rugs and carpets

Year and quarter	Total	Change from a year earlier
	Mil. sq. yards	*Percent*
1967	496.5	+5.8
1968	586.2	+18.1
1969	642.7	+9.6
1970	627.0	-2.4
1969		
1st	154.0	+17.3
2nd	158.2	+11.1
3rd	161.3	+10.7
4th	169.2	+1.5
1970		
1st	149.1	-3.2
2nd	157.0	-.8
3rd	157.6	-2.3
4th	164.3	-2.9
1971		
1st	159.5	+7.0
2rd	175.7	+11.9

Complied from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS OF WOOL TEXTILES REDUCED

U.S. imports of apparel class semi-processed and manufactured wool textile products during January-August, at 53 million pounds, raw wool content, were 31 percent less than a year earlier. This largely reflected a general slackening in consumer demand for wool products. Further pressure has mounted against imports since August 15, with the decline in the value of the dollar relative to other major currencies. Imposition of the surtax on wool textile imports, also as of August 15, has been rescinded, with the new quota agreements on foreign shipments of textiles to the United States, effective October 1, 1971. These agreements are designed to moderate future increases in imports from Japan, Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan.

Major items imported during January-August include fabric and apparel, which declined 49 percent and 21 percent from a year earlier. Imports of most other wool products also declined. For the whole year, combined imports of these apparel type products will total well under the 109 million pounds of 1970. (See table 18.)

Exports of wool textile products will be aided somewhat by the recent decline in the dollar's value relative to other currencies. This summer's drop in prices of domestic fine wools to competitive levels in world

markets should provide added stimulus to exports of textiles. Also, the continuing provision for drawback of 99 percent of duties paid on imports of wool and wool products helps exports of more advanced products. Such drawback of duties paid on imports is limited by the quantity of exports. Exports of wool top and carded wool increased in August, but as yet there has been little or no response in more highly processed products. During the first 8 months of 1971, combined exports of all wool products totaled 6.2 million pounds, up 1.2 million from a year earlier. (See table 19.)

IMPORTS OF RAW APPAREL WOOL DOWN

Imports of raw apparel wool, all dutiable, likely will average larger in 1972 than the sharply curtailed 1971 imports, based on an expected pickup in mill use. Raw apparel wool imports in January-August 1971 totaled 34 million pounds, clean content. This was about 31 million less than a year earlier, and the reduced level likely will continue during the balance of the year. For the year as a whole, imports will be off substantially from the 80 million pounds in 1970. This year's drop in mill use of apparel wool accounts for most of the decline in imports. (See table 7.)

Dock strikes this fall are limiting imports. Also, the new 10 percent surcharge duty applied to raw apparel wool shipped to the United States after August 15 will tend to limit imports. Nevertheless, U.S. mills will continue to require foreign supplies, since the United States is basically a deficit producer of wool.

Table 7.—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1961	90,318	157,335	247,653
1962	125,780	143,460	269,240
1963	109,196	167,962	277,158
1964	98,415	113,932	212,347
1965	162,637	108,943	271,580
1966	162,537	114,625	277,162
1967	109,071	78,205	187,276
1968	129,717	119,599	249,316
1969	93,523	95,664	189,187
1970	79,810	73,325	153,134
Jan.-Aug.			
1970	65,749	49,990	115,739
1971[1]	34,331	61,995	96,326

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Raw wool imported this year has included a higher percentage of finer grades. During the first 8 months, 56's and finer wool accounted for about 70 percent of total imports, compared with 64 percent a year earlier. This was accompanied by declines in each of the coarser grades of wool. (See table 8.)

Table 8.—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1969	1970	January-August	
			1970	1971[1]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
	Dutiable			
56's and finer	74.6	61.9	64.2	70.4
46's to 56's	13.3	22.8	21.7	17.6
40's to 46's	3.5	5.3	4.9	3.7
Not finer than 40's	8.6	10.0	9.2	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Duty-free			
44's to 46's	8.0	3.0	2.9	2.2
40's to 44's	24.5	24.6	24.0	28.1
Not finer than 40's	55.8	60.3	60.8	62.0
Donskio, Smyrna, etc.	11.7	12.1	12.3	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

DUTY-FREE RAW WOOL IMPORTS LARGER

Imports of duty-free raw wool during January-August 1971 totaled 62 million pounds, clean content, 12 million more than a year earlier. Most of this increase probably reflects anticipation of dock strikes now in effect, since imports the first 8 months appear to have run ahead of mill use. Imports likely will average smaller in the closing months of this year. Even so, total imports this year may surpass the 73 million imported in 1970, despite little change in mill use. Prospects are somewhat stronger for carpet wool use in 1972, and imports likely will continue relatively strong. (See table 7.)

Imports of graded carpet wool up to 44's have accounted for a slightly larger share of total imports this year. Declines occurred in the finer graded types and the named unimproved wools of the Middle East and Asia (table 8).

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

Supplies of mohair in the United States this year have declined somewhat, with the indicated production decrease. A small rise occurred in stocks. But U.S. exports are up, partly because of declining production in other countries. Reduced consumption at home has cut overall demand for U.S. mohair. Prices to growers are averaging a fourth below last year.

U.S. mohair production this year will total sharply less than the 16.7 million pounds, grease basis, of 1970, as the number of goats on Texas farms and ranches January 1 had dropped a fifth from a year earlier. Commercial stocks of mohair last January, at 14.3 million pounds, grease basis, were up 1.4 million from a year earlier. Total supplies probably are off by 5 to 10 percent from 1970. Supplies of U.S. mohair next year may show some further decline. Beginning stocks probably won't change much from this year's. But low prices the last several years continue to discourage production.

Production in South Africa and Turkey also may decline next year, continuing the downward trend underway since the mid-1960's. South Africa's production this year, including Lesotho, is estimated off a tenth, and less production has been indicated for Turkey. Low prices have been a common plight of all producers. Severe drought conditions and deteriorating pastures had further hampered the production situation in South Africa, where livestock numbers were reduced. Rains the last several months arrested the worsening trend, but recovery in livestock numbers may be delayed for some time.

The contraction in production overseas has shifted demand to the United States and stimulated our exports of mohair, which increased a fourth the first 8 months of this year. Lower prices this year have also aided exports. Shipments abroad through August totaled 9.0 million pounds, clean content. Dock strikes this fall may limit exports during the September-December period. But the total for 1971 likely will exceed last year's 10.6 million pounds.

Domestic consumption of mohair this year has run sharply less than 1970, despite reduced prices. Production of mohair top the first 8 months was down 42 percent; use of mohair on the woolen system, including other similar specialty hair fiber, increased 4 percent. The drop in total use can be largely attributed to fashion developments that employ other fibers, as well as to a lag in wool mill activity generally.

Producers' prices for mohair this year have averaged close to 30 cents a pound, grease basis, and for the year will be well under the 1970 season average of 39.1 cents. Prices next year may show some recovery. Domestic supplies are expected to decline slightly next year, with production slipping. Also, less production in other countries would tend to keep U.S. exports relatively large. Even so, renewal of active domestic fashion demand for mohair would be needed to enliven consumption and spark much gain in prices.

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

WORLD WOOL PRICES UP SLIGHTLY

Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wools lagged from September 1970 through February 1971. From March through June they recovered 8 percent, and nominal quotes during the between-season months of July and August were largely unchanged. The new season's opening sales in September showed prices off a little. But compared with a year earlier, average prices this September were up 4 percent. Prices of 64's and 70's wool were a little below September 1970; those of coarser wools averaged well above. (See table 9.)

The moderate improvement in world wool prices the last several months is associated largely with stronger demand at the auction level. Mill use of wool in major manufacturing countries during January-June, although reduced from earlier periods, nevertheless was relatively stable, which may have signaled the end of the cyclical downswing begun in early 1970. Coupled with this were some indications of a prospective recovery in consumption. Also, steep declines in imports by major manufacturing countries early this year appear to have cut their stocks of raw wool somewhat below their pipeline needs. Such circumstances likely prompted the trade to take over increased quantities of wool.

The small decline in world production of wool aided prices. Also, large commission purchases of wool in Australia and South Africa through midseason had some bearing on the subsequent rise in prices. However, disposals of commission wool in New Zealand, and beginning late in the season in Australia, slowed the price advances. More recently, general confidence in the market may have been temporarily undermined by relatively shortrun uncertainties over currency values. The new U.S. quotas on wool textile imports, which are designed to moderate further increases in imports of goods from selected countries, could in the years ahead lead to some slight shifts in patterns of trade for raw wool, as well as for wool textiles.

Suppply-demand prospects for the year ahead imply a further gradual improvement in prices. World production at present appears to be fairly close to consumption. And expected increases in demand and consumption indicate a definite rise in prices. So does a replenishment of stocks in major consuming countries. But total supplies are ample, particularly in the Southern

Table 9.—Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wool, Bradford grade, C.I.F., United Kingdom, clean basis

Year and month	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's	Average 8 grades
	U.S. cents per pound								
1970									
January	109.0	93.0	82.0	73.0	70.0	54.0	47.0	44.0	71.5
February	110.2	93.2	82.2	73.1	69.1	53.1	47.1	44.1	71.5
March	107.3	90.2	79.2	71.2	69.2	55.1	49.1	46.1	70.9
April	107.3	91.2	80.2	72.2	68.2	56.1	51.1	49.1	71.9
May	107.2	91.1	80.1	72.1	68.1	56.1	51.1	48.1	71.7
June	103.9	87.9	77.9	69.9	67.9	55.9	50.0	47.0	70.0
July	104.6	87.7	76.7	69.7	67.7	55.8	49.8	46.8	69.9
August	99.5	84.6	73.6	67.7	66.7	52.7	48.7	46.8	67.5
September	93.4	79.5	71.6	65.6	63.6	49.7	45.7	42.7	64.0
October	84.6	73.6	67.6	62.7	59.7	48.7	44.8	42.8	60.6
November	87.6	77.7	71.7	67.7	61.7	51.8	45.8	43.8	63.5
December	85.7	75.7	70.7	67.7	60.8	49.8	44.8	42.8	62.2
1971									
January	82.9	74.2	68.7	66.6	58.9	50.2	45.8	43.6	61.4
February	83.3	74.6	69.1	66.9	59.2	50.4	46.1	43.9	61.7
March	83.4	74.6	69.1	66.9	61.4	53.8	49.4	47.2	63.2
April	83.4	74.6	69.1	66.9	62.5	54.8	49.3	48.3	63.6
May	85.6	77.9	72.4	69.1	64.7	56.0	51.6	50.5	66.0
June	86.7	79.0	73.5	70.2	64.7	56.0	52.7	51.6	66.8
July	86.7	79.0	73.5	70.2	64.7	55.9	52.7	51.6	66.8
August	87.2	79.5	74.0	70.7	63.0	55.2	53.0	51.9	66.8
September	86.2	78.4	73.9	70.6	61.6	52.6	51.5	50.4	65.7
Latest data as percent of a year earlier	92.3	98.6	103.2	107.6	96.9	105.8	112.7	118.0	104.4

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Commission.

Hemisphere, where commission stocks of wool are large. Much will depend on how quickly and at what price levels the wool commissions are willing to continue disposing of stocks. Policies indicated in the past, if extended over the next year, could bring about significant movement of stocks out of the Southern Hemisphere at prices only marginally above present levels. A more restrictive schedule of disposals would aid prices. But on balance, strength in demand should keep world wool prices firm to slightly higher.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION OFF SLIGHTLY

World production of wool in 1971, including the 1971/72 season in the Southern Hemisphere, is provisionally estimated to dip very slightly from a year earlier. (See tables 10 and 20.) This would be the third consecutive decline from the record output of 1968, and a further departure from the long-term upward trend. Declining wool prices and rising production costs have prompted much of the adjustment in production. Also, drought conditions helped force a decline in South Africa's sheep numbers.

Production declined 5 percent in Australia during 1970/71, but early indications are for little further change this season. New Zealand's small increase last season may be lost this year. Production in South Africa likely will stay reduced, with last season's decline in sheep numbers. The long-term upward trend in the USSR has resumed, following 1969's severe winter and decline in sheep numbers and wool production. Generally less production is expected again in Europe. And further declines will occur in both North and South America.

Table 10.—World consumption and production of raw wool, clean content

Year	Consumption[1]	Production[2]
	Mil. lb.	*Mil. lb.*
1962	3,318	3,257
1963	3,324	3,320
1964	3,203	3,263
1965	3,281	3,291
1966	3,405	3,423
1967	3,249	3,469
1968	3,451	3,573
1969	3,537	3,554
1970	3,465	3,474
1971	[3]3,450	3,455

[1] Calendar year. [2] Marketing year. [3] Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Production of apparel wools, those grading 46's and finer, likely will account for most of this season's overall decline in world production, based on estimates for countries where these wools prevail. Carpet type wools may total close to a year earlier.

WORLD WOOL CONSUMPTION LAGGING IN 1971

World mill use of raw wool, after having slipped in 1970 and well into 1971, may show some moderate recovery as 1972 unfolds. Prices paid for raw wool put

into process next year, although at a historically low level, may average nominally above 1971, and competition from man-made fibers will continue strong. But the necessary demand to bolster wool use likely will develop, as the economies of a number of major wool using countries resume stronger growth patterns. Also, the reduced mill imput of wool probably has lagged final consumer demand for wool textiles and prompted some decline in trade stocks of these products. In turn, this will eventually stimulate production of wool textile products.

Mill use of wool in major manufacturing countries declined 7 percent in 1970. This largely reflected lagging demand conditions and inroads of man-made fibers. Some further decline in wool use is underway this year, with consumption during the first half down 8 percent from a year earlier. Decreases were widespread among the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, and part of Western Europe. Consumption continued up in France and West Germany.

Quarterly changes in mill use of raw wool in major manufacturing countries, however, reveal a somewhat different trend from that implied by the 8 percent decline between the first halves of 1970 and 1971. After adjustments are made for the usual seasonal influences, the quarterly data show mill use declining in 1970, but bottoming out during the final quarter of 1970 and the first 2 quarters of 1971. This implies that the rate of wool use the first half of this year represented the low point of the 1970/71 cyclical downswing. Improving prospects for gains in general demand conditions in a number of countries, as reported by O.E.C.D., reinforce this implication and portend future increases in mill use. On balance, wool use the second half of 1971 in major manufacturing countries likely will at least match the second half of 1970. This indicates for these countries a decline of perhaps only 4 percent for the year. (See figure 5 and table 10.)

Wool consumption in some other countries this year, particularly in the communist bloc, may be showing further progress, reflecting the long-term upward trend. Even so, with the decline in major manufacturing countries of the free world, total world wool use in 1971 may dip slightly from 1970 (table 11).

WORLD WOOL TEXTILE OUTPUT DOWN

Production of wool textiles the first half of 1971 in major manufacturing countries averaged well below a year earlier. Combined output of wool top in these countries during this period was 12 percent less than a year earlier. Wool yarn output was about the same, but fabric production declined about a tenth. (See table 21.)

Cuts in production of wool textiles were sharpest in the United States and the United Kingdom. Output in France and West Germany improved. But other countries generally reported declines.

Consistent with the firm rate of mill use, output figures on wool textiles reveal some improvement, with second quarter production a little above the first quarter.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL EXPORTS SMALLER

Raw wool exports from the 5 major surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere declined during the 1970/71 season, as mill use trended down in major manufacturing countries. Accumulation of wool by commissions in South Africa and Australia also was associated with limited export shipments. Disposals by the New Zealand Wool Commission and elimination of export taxes in Argentina in recent months tended to hold exports up. Even so, combined exports from these 5 countries were about 9 percent less than a year earlier while production was off about 5

Table 11.—Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

Country	Year			1970	1971	Change	
	1968	1969	1970	April-June	April-June	April-June 1971 to April-June 1970	1970 compared with 1969
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
United States[1]	329.7	312.8	240.3	65.1	48.9	-24.9	-23.2
United Kingdom	391.4	384.6	337.3	92.0	82.3	-10.5	-12.3
France	257.1	285.5	293.3	77.6	77.9	+.4	+2.7
Japan	398.6	424.5	433.2	110.9	100.3	-9.6	+2.1
Italy	211.3	236.7	204.9	58.1	53.5	-7.9	-13.4
West Germany	148.6	157.7	150.3	39.2	44.1	+12.5	-4.7
Belgium	88.4	93.1	87.5	23.6	22.0	-6.8	-6.0
Australia	72.7	76.5	80.9	20.9	20.7	-1.0	+5.8
Netherlands	18.0	19.3	17.8	4.6	4.6	---	-7.8
Total	1,915.8	1,990.7	1,845.5	492.0	454.3	-7.7	-7.3

[1] Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Bureau of the Census.

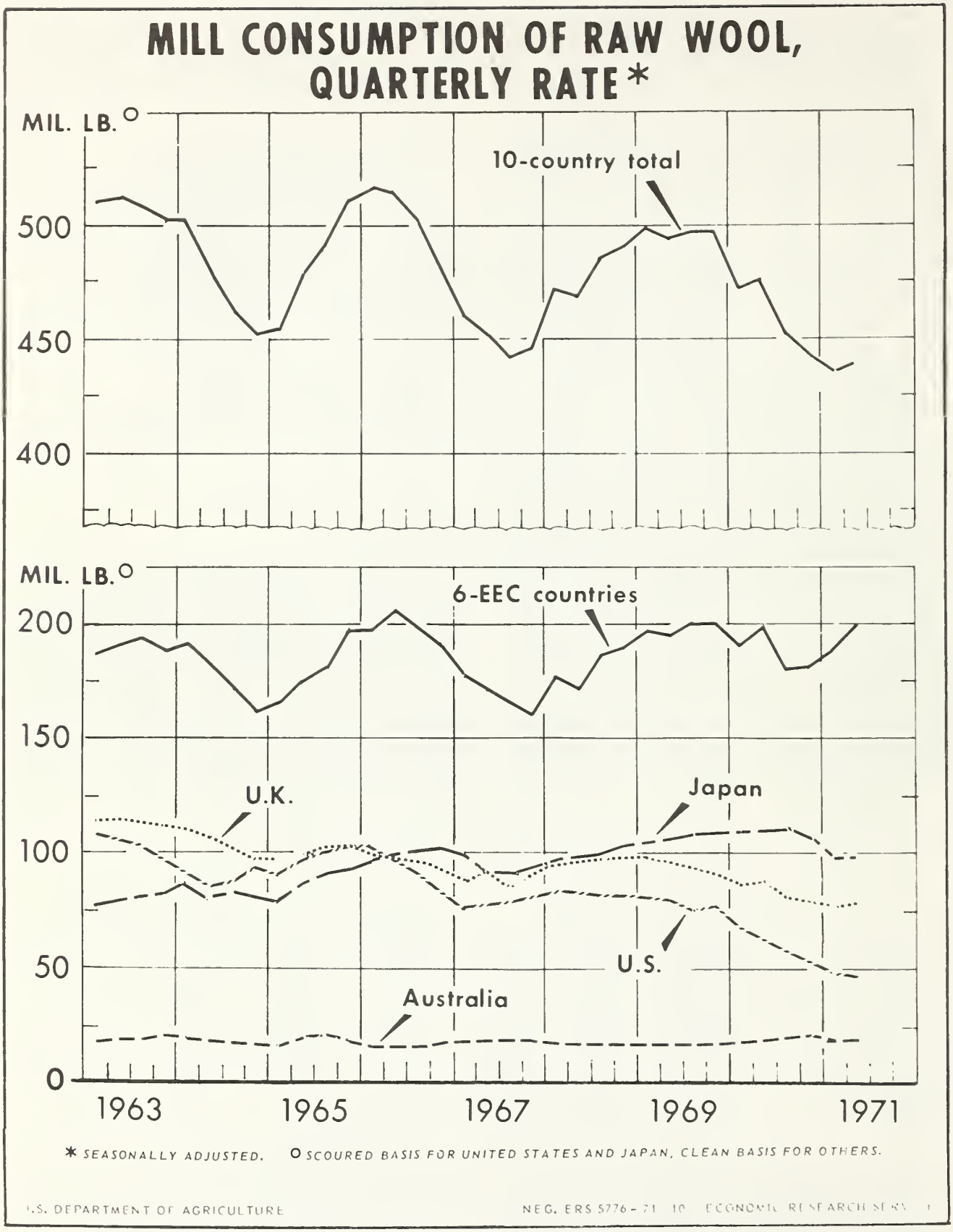
MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL, QUARTERLY RATE*
MIL. LB.°
10-country total
500
450
400
MIL. LB.°
6-EEC countries
200
150
U.K.
Japan
100
50
U.S.
Australia
0
1963
1965
1967
1969
1971
* SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. ° SCOURED BASIS FOR UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, CLEAN BASIS FOR OTHERS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5776-71 10 ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 5

percent. Thus, total end-of-season stocks in these countries have increased sharply from a year ago. Most of the increase is in stocks of fine wool. Stocks of medium and coarse crossbreds appear to have declined. (See table 12.)

Table 12.—Exports of wool from major surplus-producing countries, actual weight[1]

Exporting country	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
	Mil. lb.	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*
Australia:			
July-June	1,556	1,662	1,508
New Zealand:			
July-June	680	669	649
South Africa:			
July-June	260	247	169
Argentina:			
October-July	230	196	178
October-September	249	212	[2]
Uruguay:			
October-July	90	85	101
October-September	96	88	[2]

[1] Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Australia's exports of wool for the season declined 9 percent from a year earlier. A smaller decline in production, 5 percent, is reflected in the substantial rise in stocks during the season. South Africa's exports, which were off a third, while production was down a fifth, account largely for the rise in stocks in that country. Exports of raw wool from New Zealand last season were down 3 percent, but remained large for the third consecutive year and the commission continued liquidating stocks. Exports from Argentina during October-July of last season declined, but so did production. Stocks changed little. Uruguay through July exported more wool than a year earlier, and stocks were maintained at a low level.

WORLD MAN-MADE FIBER OUTPUT LARGER

World production of man-made fiber, excluding textile glass, rose 5 percent in 1970 to a new record of 18½ billion pounds. A 12-percent gain in the noncellulosics boosted production of these fibers to nearly 11 billion pounds and to 59 percent of total man-made fiber production. Output of rayon and acetate, the balance, dipped 3 percent to 7½ billion pounds (table 22).

Noncellulosic fiber production in the United States during 1970 rose nominally over 1969, but output of rayon and acetate declined 13 percent. Combined output of man-made fibers was down 3 percent. Other countries of the free world cut production of rayon and acetate 3 percent, but 17 percent more noncellulosic fiber figured in an increase of 8 percent in the overall total. Production in the communist bloc continued upward, with an increase of 3 percent in rayon and acetate and 24 percent in the noncellulosic fibers. Total output advanced nearly a tenth.

Reported production capacity for 1971 and that planned for 1972 is well ahead of 1970 production, indicating further increases in world output of man-made fibers, particularly of noncellulosic fiber. Increasing total demand for fiber from advancing incomes will help absorb enlarged output of man-made fiber. But at the same time, a rise in production of these fibers translates to increased competition faced by natural fibers.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part I - Domestic wool prices, Boston, clean basis

Item	1970 June	1970 July	1970 Aug.	1970 Sept.	1971 June	1971 July	1971 Aug.	1971 Sept.	Latest data as percent of a year earlier
	Cents per pound								Percent
Graded territory shorn wool									
Fine good French combing and staple	105.5	102.5	102.5	95.3	59.7	59.0	59.5	61.0	64
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	95.5	95.5	95.5	90.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	61
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	89.0	89.0	89.0	88.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	71
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	87.5	87.5	87.5	86.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	72
Low 1/4 blood	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	81
Graded fleece shorn wool									
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	92.5	92.5	92.5	90.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	61
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	73
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	75
Low 1/4 blood	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	81
Original bag Texas shorn wool									
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	107.0	107.0	99.9	92.5	57.5	57.5	57.9	59.0	64
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	96.2	92.5	89.5	84.0	42.5	42.5	43.4	46.0	55
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	90.0	90.0	87.4	81.5	37.5	37.5	38.9	43.0	53
Scoured pulled wool									
64's, 70's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	99.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	76
60's, 64's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	107.5	107.5	103.7	102.5	81.9	76.5	76.5	76.5	75
60's, 1-1/2 in. and longer	101.0	101.0	111.4	98.5	77.4	74.0	74.0	74.0	75
58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer	100.5	100.5	98.2	97.5	73.9	71.5	71.5	71.5	73
56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer	97.0	97.0	93.6	92.5	67.4	64.0	64.0	64.0	69
56's, 2 in. and longer	87.5	87.5	83.7	82.5	67.4	64.0	64.0	64.0	78
50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer	85.5	85.5	81.7	80.5	67.4	64.0	64.0	64.0	80
44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer	82.5	82.5	78.7	77.5	68.7	67.5	67.5	67.5	87

Compiled from Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part II - U.S. Mill Consumption and Imports

Item	Unit	1970 May	1970 June	1970 July	1970 Aug.	1971 May	1971 June	1971 July	1971 Aug.	Latest data as percent of a year earlier
Mill consumption, scoured basis 1/										
Average weekly rate during month 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	1,569	1,315	955	891	1,063	1,146	738	926	104
Coarser than 60's	do.	1,966	1,938	1,499	1,811	1,355	1,265	1,086	1,007	56
Total apparel wool	do.	3,535	3,253	2,454	2,702	2,418	2,411	1,824	1,933	72
Carpet wool 4/	do.	1,639	1,365	1,257	1,882	1,330	1,436	1,196	1,760	94
Total apparel and carpet	do.	5,174	4,618	3,711	4,584	3,748	3,847	3,020	3,693	81
Monthly aggregates 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	6.3	6.6	3.8	3.6	4.3	5.7	3.0	3.7	103
Coarser than 60's	do.	7.9	9.7	6.0	7.2	5.4	6.3	4.3	4.0	56
Total apparel wool	do.	14.1	16.3	9.8	10.8	9.7	12.1	7.3	7.7	71
Carpet wool 4/	do.	6.6	6.8	5.0	7.5	5.3	7.2	4.8	7.0	93
Total apparel and carpet	do.	20.7	23.1	14.8	18.3	15.0	19.3	12.1	14.7	80
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool 3/	Million									
By grade	pounds									
60's and finer	do.	38.8	45.4	49.2	52.8	21.7	27.5	30.4	34.1	65
Coarser than 60's	do.	41.2	50.9	56.9	64.2	30.0	36.3	40.7	44.7	70
By system										
Woolen	do.	28.2	33.5	36.6	39.7	18.6	22.4	24.9	27.5	69
Worsted	do.	51.9	62.8	69.5	77.2	33.2	41.4	46.2	51.3	66
Total apparel wool	do.	80.1	96.3	106.1	116.9	51.8	63.8	71.1	78.8	67
Carpet wool 4/	do.	31.0	37.8	42.9	50.4	28.2	35.3	40.1	47.2	94
Total apparel and carpet	do.	111.1	134.1	149.0	167.3	80.0	99.1	111.2	126.0	75
Imports for consumption, clean content										
Monthly aggregates										
Dutiable wool	1,000									
Finer than 56's	pounds	3,805	5,504	4,957	2,992	4,168	2,125	2,206	2,962	99
46's to 56's	do.	2,193	2,708	1,972	1,656	667	598	252	214	13
44's to 46's	do.	29	39	56	---	14	---	6	43	---
40's to 44's	do.	415	329	289	276	114	211	12	92	33
Not finer than 40's	do.	550	665	533	581	255	406	65	223	38
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	56	11	32	66	12	4	32	26	39
Total dutiable wool	do.	7,049	9,257	7,841	5,572	5,230	3,344	2,571	3,561	64
Duty-free wool										
44's to 46's	do.	3	260	98	302	10	221	217	380	126
40's to 44's	do.	1,269	1,900	918	2,335	1,660	1,981	3,372	4,078	175
Not finer than 40's	do.	2,437	4,795	4,043	5,678	3,900	4,382	7,282	8,318	146
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	549	825	759	852	702	453	394	654	77
Total duty-free	do.	4,258	7,781	5,820	9,168	6,273	7,036	11,266	13,431	146
Total free and dutiable	do.	11,307	17,038	13,661	14,740	11,503	10,381	13,837	16,992	115
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable wool	Million									
Finer than 56's	pounds	28.8	34.3	39.2	42.2	16.9	19.0	21.2	24.2	57
46's to 56's	do.	7.9	10.6	12.6	14.3	5.0	5.6	5.8	6.0	42
44's to 46's	do.	.3	.3	.4	.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	50
40's to 44's	do.	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	38
Not finer than 40's	do.	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.7	48
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	.3	.3	.3	.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	50
Total dutiable wool	do.	43.1	52.3	60.2	65.7	24.9	28.2	30.8	34.3	52
Duty-free wool										
44's to 46's	do.	.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	.6	.8	1.0	1.4	93
40's to 44's	do.	6.8	8.7	9.6	12.0	8.0	9.9	13.3	17.4	145
Not finer than 40's	do.	15.9	20.7	24.7	30.4	18.4	22.8	30.1	38.4	126
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	3.7	4.6	5.3	6.2	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.8	77
Total duty-free wool	do.	27.2	35.0	40.8	50.0	30.3	37.3	48.6	62.0	124
Total free and dutiable	do.	70.3	87.3	101.0	115.7	55.1	65.5	79.3	96.3	83

1/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. 2/ Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. 3/ Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool. 4/ Duty-free foreign wool.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.--Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers in woolen and worsted mills, United States

Fiber and year	Worsted system		Woolen system: For yarns, except carpet and rug		Woolen system: For carpet and rug yarns		Total fibers consumed	
	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep								
1967	141,366	56.3	87,293	30.1	83,851	36.8	312,510	40.6
1968	154,715	54.2	83,575	28.9	91,407	33.9	329,697	39.1
1969	139,216	50.9	79,819	28.1	93,758	34.0	312,793	37.5
1970	110,650	53.0	53,002	22.0	76,609	31.8	240,261	34.8
1970 January-August	77,211	50.6	39,712	23.9	50,385	33.0	167,308	35.4
1971 2/ January-August	51,302	55.0	27,522	19.4	47,170	29.4	125,994	31.8
Man-made fibers								
1967	98,002	39.0	95,755	33.1	136,200	59.7	329,957	42.9
1968	118,685	41.6	104,779	36.3	171,522	63.6	394,986	46.8
1969	125,749	46.0	109,186	38.4	175,922	63.8	410,857	49.3
1970	92,793	44.4	110,891	46.0	160,400	66.5	364,084	52.7
1970 January-August	71,691	46.9	72,169	43.3	99,588	65.2	243,448	51.6
1971 2/ January-August	39,560	42.4	71,981	50.7	111,128	69.3	222,669	56.3
Other fibers 1/								
1967	11,953	4.7	106,534	36.8	7,943	3.5	126,430	16.5
1968	11,931	4.2	100,436	34.8	6,700	2.5	119,067	14.1
1969	8,453	3.1	95,097	33.5	6,138	2.2	109,688	13.2
1970	5,433	2.6	77,078	32.0	4,135	1.7	86,646	12.5
1970 January-August	3,852	2.5	54,653	32.8	2,756	1.8	61,261	13.0
1971 2/ January-August	2,376	2.6	42,605	29.9	1,991	1.3	46,972	11.9
Total fibers consumed								
1967	251,321	100.0	289,582	100.0	227,994	100.0	768,897	100.0
1968	285,331	100.0	288,790	100.0	269,629	100.0	843,750	100.0
1969	273,418	100.0	284,102	100.0	275,818	100.0	833,338	100.0
1970	208,876	100.0	240,971	100.0	241,144	100.0	690,991	100.0
1970 January-August	152,754	100.0	166,534	100.0	152,729	100.0	472,017	100.0
1971 2/ January-August	93,238	100.0	142,108	100.0	160,289	100.0	395,635	100.0

1/ Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.--Average weekly rate of consumption on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis for raw wool, United States, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation

Month	1970		1971		1970		1971		1970		1971	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	1,000 pounds											
	Raw wool				Apparel wool				Carpet wool			
January	5,455	5,296	3,850	3,726	3,999	3,925	2,543	2,495	1,456	1,371	1,307	1,231
February	5,309	5,123	3,779	3,641	3,892	3,746	2,385	2,286	1,417	1,377	1,394	1,355
March	5,188	5,024	3,943	3,833	3,752	3,579	2,602	2,484	1,436	1,445	1,341	1,349
April	5,337	5,131	3,670	3,553	3,893	3,664	2,337	2,198	1,444	1,467	1,333	1,355
May	5,174	4,902	3,748	3,564	3,535	3,260	2,418	2,230	1,639	1,642	1,330	1,334
June	4,618	4,387	3,847	3,679	3,253	3,008	2,411	2,228	1,365	1,379	1,436	1,451
July	3,711	4,362	3,020	3,575	2,454	2,757	1,824	2,048	1,257	1,605	1,196	1,527
August	4,584	4,379	3,693	3,538	2,702	2,576	1,933	1,852	1,882	1,803	1,760	1,686
September	4,330	4,395			2,658	2,790			1,672	1,605		
October	4,200	4,133			2,671	2,765			1,529	1,368		
November	4,049	4,205			2,699	2,879			1,350	1,326		
December	3,662	4,083			2,392	2,725			1,270	1,358		
	Man-made fibers				Other fibers				Total fibers			
January	7,213	7,184	7,136	7,108	2,000	1,978	1,469	1,453	14,668	14,458	12,455	12,287
February	7,464	7,449	6,199	6,187	2,056	1,900	1,503	1,389	14,829	14,472	11,481	11,217
March	6,998	6,652	6,566	6,241	1,990	1,827	1,473	1,353	14,176	13,503	11,982	11,426
April	7,325	7,289	6,580	6,547	1,914	1,707	1,388	1,314	14,575	14,127	11,638	11,414
May	7,560	7,419	7,002	6,871	1,841	1,692	1,450	1,332	14,574	14,013	12,200	11,767
June	7,160	6,871	6,725	6,454	1,672	1,615	1,449	1,400	13,450	12,873	12,021	11,533
July	5,932	7,148	5,319	6,408	1,379	1,651	976	1,169	11,022	13,161	9,315	11,158
August	7,672	7,238	6,817	6,431	1,549	1,528	1,305	1,287	13,805	13,145	11,815	11,256
September	7,209	6,999			1,304	1,401			12,843	12,795		
October	6,853	6,369			1,480	1,540			12,533	12,042		
November	6,656	6,663			1,479	1,602			12,184	12,470		
December	6,111	6,960			1,406	1,548			11,179	12,591		

Table 15.--U.S. production of woolen and worsted woven goods 1/

Fabric	1969	1970	1970 Apr.-June	1970 July-Sept.	1970 Oct.-Dec.	1971 Jan.-Mar.	1971 Apr.-June	Change: Jan.-June 1971 to Jan.-June 1970	Change: Apr.-June 1971 to Apr.-June 1970
	1,000 linear yards							Percent	
Woolen and worsted woven fabrics (except felt)	222,496	178,590	54,216	35,386	30,890	37,006	33,067	-37.6	-39.0
Apparel fabrics	215,318	171,975	52,606	34,156	29,332	35,865	31,622	-37.8	-39.9
Government orders	7,401	5,996	2,257	751	357	66	29	-98.1	-98.7
Other than Gov't. orders	207,917	165,979	50,349	33,405	28,975	35,799	31,593	-35.0	-37.3
Men's and boys' clothing	83,611	73,930	22,005	13,794	13,023	18,210	14,346	-30.9	-34.8
Less than 9 oz.	13,116	3,561	1,591	3,250	2,164	1,122	1,645	-12.1	+3.4
Worsted	12,716	8,190	1,498	3,167	2,061	1,042	1,577	-11.6	+5.3
Woolen	400	371	93	83	103	80	68	-20.0	-26.9
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	52,899	49,300	15,903	6,980	7,429	13,042	9,546	-35.3	-40.0
Worsted	36,744	34,781	11,159	4,649	5,179	9,301	6,811	-35.4	-39.0
Woolen	16,155	14,519	4,744	2,331	2,250	3,741	2,735	-34.8	-42.3
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	6,335	5,275	1,376	1,225	1,206	1,573	1,328	+2.0	-3.5
Worsted	3,502	3,314	858	978	752	894	921	+14.6	+7.3
Woolen	2,833	1,961	518	247	454	679	407	-13.8	-21.4
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	9,418	8,570	2,528	1,820	1,787	2,002	1,462	-30.2	-42.2
Worsted	1,079	712	233	169	137	96	105	-50.5	-54.9
Woolen	8,339	7,858	2,295	1,651	1,650	1,906	1,357	-28.4	-40.9
20 oz. up to 26 oz.	1,678	1,998	567	443	381	438	341	-33.7	-39.9
26 oz. and over	165	226	40	76	56	33	24	-39.4	-40.0
Women's and children's clothing	124,306	92,049	28,344	19,611	15,952	17,589	17,247	-38.3	-39.2
Less than 9 oz.	16,640	9,062	3,182	1,896	1,043	841	751	-74.0	-76.4
Worsted	437	775	254	222	144	278	212	+19.8	-16.5
Woolen	16,203	8,287	2,928	1,674	899	563	539	-80.7	-81.6
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	52,820	36,538	11,928	7,259	5,363	6,650	6,547	-44.8	-45.1
Worsted	2,760	729	256	214	82	42	102	-66.7	-60.2
Woolen	50,060	35,809	11,672	7,045	5,281	6,608	6,445	-44.4	-44.8
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	7,436	3,904	1,269	689	642	393	610	-61.0	-51.9
Worsted	673	305	86	41	68	42	36	-60.2	-58.1
Woolen	6,763	3,599	1,183	648	574	351	574	-61.1	-51.5
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	18,364	15,202	4,365	3,581	2,973	3,175	3,675	-20.8	-15.8
Worsted	2,061	1,976	479	627	478	401	442	-3.2	-7.7
Woolen	16,303	13,226	3,886	2,954	2,495	2,774	3,233	-22.8	-16.8
20 oz. and over	29,046	27,343	7,600	6,186	5,931	6,530	5,664	-19.9	-25.5
Nonapparel fabrics	7,178	6,615	1,610	1,230	1,558	1,141	1,445	-32.5	-10.2
Blanketing	4,795	4,895	1,143	860	1,183	872	1,170	-28.4	+2.4
Other	2,383	1,720	467	370	375	269	275	-44.2	-41.1
	1,000 pounds								
Woven felts	8,680	7,792	2,107	1,761	1,728	1,880	1,962	-10.7	-6.9
Papermakers	7,063	6,350	1,681	1,413	1,339	1,453	1,507	-17.7	-10.4
All others	1,617	1,442	426	348	389	427	455	+25.1	+6.8

1/ Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch width or equivalent 54 inch width.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.--Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content

Year and month	Wool					Cotton					Man-made										Total all fibers
		Wool and man-made fiber mixtures					Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures				Cellulosic			Non-cellulosic			Total			Glass	
	100 percent wool fabric	50 percent or more wool	Less than 50 percent wool	Wool and other fiber mixtures	Total	100 percent cotton fabric	50 percent or more cotton	Less than 50 percent cotton	Cotton and other fiber mixtures	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total		
	1,000 pounds																				
1965 1/	3,863	0	400	346	4,509	26,522	865	124	115	27,626	253	41	294	1,469	1,484	2,953	1,722	1,525	3,247	16	35,498
1966	15,325	80	1,268	0	16,674	103,549	4,960	1,072	0	109,579	20	570	591	11,097	4,695	15,792	11,188	5,266	16,383	20	142,656
1967	21,318	80	2,183	0	23,581	148,335	9,806	1,645	0	159,786	436	300	736	9,921	8,984	18,905	10,357	9,281	19,638	63	203,068
1968	6,156	0	587	0	6,743	85,724	10,978	1,455	0	98,157	1,442	-23	1,419	5,813	8,294	14,107	7,256	8,270	15,526	66	120,492
1969	6,926	0	367	0	7,293	57,833	1,952	871	0	60,656	21	2	23	8,381	2,957	11,338	8,402	2,959	11,361	191	79,501
1970	7,484	5	1,444	0	8,933	24,678	3,476	465	0	28,619	50	5	55	3,483	5,890	9,373	3,533	5,895	9,428	23	47,003
1969																					
Jan.	239	0	0	0	239	4,365	195	48	0	4,608	0	0	0	1,278	166	1,444	1,278	166	1,444	41	6,332
Feb.	312	0	14	0	326	6,028	249	67	0	6,344	0	0	0	689	241	930	689	241	930	0	7,600
Mar.	487	0	10	0	497	7,366	66	82	0	7,514	1	0	1	1,105	126	1,231	1,106	126	1,232	24	9,267
Apr.	368	0	17	0	385	6,639	117	80	0	6,836	0	0	0	987	179	1,166	987	179	1,166	64	8,451
May	183	0	65	0	248	8,299	57	59	0	8,415	0	0	0	491	171	622	491	171	622	-1	9,324
June	121	0	86	0	207	7,016	180	80	0	7,276	1	0	1	1,031	391	1,422	1,032	391	1,423	1	8,907
July	204	0	49	0	253	2,884	26	73	0	2,983	0	0	0	509	201	710	509	201	710	15	3,961
Aug.	448	0	7	0	455	2,210	44	42	0	2,296	0	0	0	393	90	483	393	90	483	16	3,250
Sept.	792	0	17	0	809	2,109	37	38	0	2,184	0	0	0	370	92	462	370	92	462	3	3,458
Oct.	1,064	0	34	0	1,098	3,285	255	70	0	3,610	15	0	15	450	344	794	465	344	809	2	5,519
Nov.	1,062	0	34	0	1,096	3,409	351	105	0	3,865	2	2	4	448	460	908	450	462	912	6	5,879
Dec.	1,646	0	34	0	1,680	4,223	375	127	0	4,725	2	0	2	630	496	1,126	632	496	1,128	20	7,553
1970																					
Jan.	1,591	0	233	0	1,824	4,739	323	156	0	5,218	1	0	1	841	728	1,569	842	728	1,570	5	8,617
Feb.	985	0	182	0	1,168	4,846	356	46	0	5,248	41	0	41	645	605	1,250	686	605	1,291	1	7,708
Mar.	1,131	0	177	0	1,308	4,063	222	100	0	4,385	0	0	0	639	612	1,251	639	612	1,251	10	6,954
Apr.	998	0	296	0	1,294	2,870	224	70	0	3,164	8	1	9	594	754	1,348	602	755	1,357	3	5,818
May	588	0	111	0	699	2,710	287	32	0	3,029	0	0	0	208	516	724	208	516	724	3	4,455
June	655	5	141	0	801	2,270	273	37	0	2,580	0	1	1	240	530	770	240	531	771	0	4,152
July	643	0	109	0	752	801	323	24	0	1,148	0	1	1	145	504	649	145	505	650	0	2,550
Aug.	313	0	43	0	355	866	394	0	0	1,260	0	1	1	21	424	445	21	425	446	1	2,062
Sept.	227	0	65	0	292	510	225	0	0	735	0	1	1	175	310	485	175	311	486	0	1,513
Oct.	216	0	41	0	257	408	209	0	0	617	0	0	0	-30	247	217	-30	247	217	0	1,091
Nov.	106	0	68	0	174	320	372	0	0	692	0	0	0	3	449	452	3	449	452	0	1,318
Dec.	31	0	-22	0	9	275	268	0	0	543	0	0	0	2	211	213	2	211	213	0	765
1971																					
Jan.	-4	0	13	0	9	117	349	0	0	466	0	0	0	11	338	349	11	338	349	0	824
Feb.	6	0	14	0	20	52	258	0	0	310	0	-1	-1	1	259	260	1	258	259	0	589
Mar.	0	0	0	0	0	35	162	0	0	197	0	0	0	4	158	162	4	158	162	3	362
Apr.	0	0	0	0	0	4	41	0	0	46	0	0	0	2	38	40	2	38	40	0	86
May	92	0	0	0	92	50	53	0	0	103	0	0	0	40	50	90	40	50	90	0	285
June	138	0	0	0	138	228	53	0	0	281	0	0	0	17	123	140	17	123	140	7	566
July	190	0	17	0	207	405	0	6	0	411	0	0	0	27	58	85	27	58	85	11	714
Aug.	161	0	37	0	198	1,009	28	7	0	1,044	0	2	2	16	276	292	16	278	294	11	1,547
Sept.																					

1/ Total of available data: 1965, 7 months, all others, 12 months.

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 17.--Fabric deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric

Fiber and fabric	1969	1970 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	1971 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1,000 square yards																						
Wool																							
Blanketing	1,915	876	503	513	245	118	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,336	0	0	0	0	100	164	215	144	
Flannel	118	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	
Frieze	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gabardine	1,396	165	92	195	539	446	169	365	116	71	0	0	0	2,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Melton	1,983	176	176	210	137	96	122	127	35	96	105	74	25	1,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Serge	4,441	895	544	669	554	243	614	522	344	174	223	82	0	4,864	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tropical	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	9,947	2,112	1,320	1,589	1,475	903	986	1,014	495	350	328	156	27	10,755	-6	1	0	0	100	164	215	199	
Mixed fiber																							
Cotton and wool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton and cellulosic	7	0	0	0	26	1	7	4	4	3	0	0	0	45	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton and non-cellulosic	13,640	2,249	1,564	1,546	1,511	1,423	1,611	1,287	1,402	803	864	1,445	1,120	16,825	1,463	1,028	647	202	169	265	69	174	
Cotton and glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wool and non-cellulosic	1,993	1,289	978	1,010	1,764	673	868	692	272	412	252	442	-97	8,555	57	66	0	0	0	0	96	204	
Wool and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton, wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton, wool and non-cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cellulosic and non-cellulosic	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	
Total	15,661	3,538	2,542	2,556	3,301	2,097	2,486	1,983	1,678	1,218	1,116	1,887	1,023	25,425	1,520	1,087	647	202	169	265	165	396	
Cotton																							
Total	106,091	8,172	8,001	7,188	4,879	4,690	4,488	1,970	2,064	1,360	1,208	913	738	45,671	337	173	74	-11	85	477	893	1,446	
Man-made																							
Cellulosic																							
Total	77	2	175	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Non-cellulosic																							
Total	11,610	1,203	865	1,134	857	418	389	266	51	250	-66	41	11	5,419	31	6	45	13	94	292	141	658	
Glass	225	15	1	16	11	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	6	-1	0	11	29	31	
Total man-made	11,912	1,220	1,041	1,151	868	421	390	266	56	250	-66	41	11	5,649	31	6	51	12	94	304	170	689	
Total all fibers	143,611	15,042	12,904	12,484	10,523	8,111	8,350	5,233	4,293	3,178	2,586	2,997	1,799	87,500	1,882	1,267	772	203	448	1,210	1,443	2,730	

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 18.--Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics 2/	Wool blankets 3/	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit 4/	Other manufactures 5/	Sub-total	Noils	Wastes 6/	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds											
1966	10,362	12,969	24,836	746	25,789	7,232	1,669	83,603	27,647	16,229	16,793	144,272
1967	5,795	9,684	24,319	755	24,371	6,400	2,438	73,762	28,912	10,895	9,865	123,434
1968	6,622	10,850	32,696	874	32,845	8,513	2,549	94,949	27,011	14,669	9,338	145,967
1969	4,496	8,602	29,197	1,012	30,601	10,872	2,235	87,015	22,881	10,633	9,141	129,670
1970	4,406	8,092	23,943	1,004	25,207	12,917	2,563	78,132	20,026	10,619	7,783	116,560
1971 8/												
Jan.	245	533	1,282	31	871	615	79	3,656	1,608	920	703	6,887
Feb.	381	523	1,176	18	670	540	96	3,404	1,435	778	655	6,272
Mar.	221	904	1,854	48	773	529	86	4,415	1,427	705	955	7,502
Apr.	412	790	1,174	18	698	462	147	3,701	1,045	1,062	961	6,769
May.	471	683	890	58	1,057	487	204	3,850	1,479	879	694	6,902
June	208	716	1,143	64	2,350	758	237	5,476	1,286	775	869	8,406
July	102	591	934	88	2,637	1,101	325	5,778	1,209	570	581	8,138
Aug.	130	614	925	120	3,031	1,163	206	6,189	1,051	466	1,020	8,726
Jan.-Aug.												
1966	7,702	9,870	18,881	524	15,933	4,154	1,341	58,405	20,349	12,269	12,004	103,027
1967	4,194	6,753	17,191	486	14,282	3,669	1,286	47,861	21,510	7,827	7,087	84,285
1968	4,592	7,666	23,276	532	20,479	4,679	1,928	63,152	19,491	10,045	6,288	98,976
1969	3,063	6,154	21,540	617	18,702	5,700	1,675	57,451	16,145	8,019	5,861	87,476
1970	3,262	5,449	18,339	707	15,046	7,449	1,719	51,971	16,187	8,421	5,074	81,653
1971 8/	2,170	5,354	9,378	445	12,087	5,655	1,380	36,469	10,540	6,155	6,438	59,602

See footnotes end of table 19.

Table 19.--Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit	Other manufactures 7/	Felts	Sub-total	Noils and wastes 6/	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds											
1966	458	273	586	183	348	600	876	1,023	4,347	5,184	588	10,119
1967	527	331	550	211	535	503	748	1,434	4,839	3,293	509	8,641
1968	461	367	496	207	472	573	961	1,349	4,886	3,635	818	9,339
1969	538	594	395	188	303	716	921	548	4,203	3,686	1,004	8,893
1970	804	297	403	164	305	688	775	650	4,086	2,484	881	7,451
1971 8/												
Jan.	30	36	10	11	16	31	74	20	228	415	80	723
Feb.	38	12	7	3	9	33	88	61	251	116	52	419
Mar.	77	16	28	1	47	53	107	31	360	194	53	607
Apr.	48	16	50	11	24	44	50	98	341	188	69	598
May	16	51	36	7	21	70	74	27	302	178	99	579
June	117	17	37	7	35	64	42	16	335	438	206	979
July	258	15	53	14	16	66	65	37	524	161	334	1,019
Aug.	791	37	24	4	17	59	51	17	1,000	197	100	1,297
Jan.-Aug.												
1966	293	156	437	100	198	369	573	668	2,794	4,111	327	7,232
1967	363	194	367	111	356	295	517	828	3,031	2,386	351	5,768
1968	234	237	365	146	343	275	591	1,164	3,355	2,503	508	6,366
1969	411	438	265	125	170	454	610	340	2,813	2,896	530	6,239
1970	621	104	265	94	181	433	540	456	2,694	1,743	633	5,070
1971 8/	1,375	200	245	58	185	420	551	307	3,341	1,887	993	6,221

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair.
2/ Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths.
3/ Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc.
4/ Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds.
5/ Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified.
6/ Not including rags.
7/ Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c.
8/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.--Estimated world production of raw wool

Country and type	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
	Million pounds				
Australia	1,770	1,948	2,046	1,935	1,934
New Zealand	728	732	723	736	728
United Kingdom	127	119	106	104	102
Argentina	494	461	444	427	407
South Africa	304	314	319	257	257
United States	227	213	195	187	177
Uruguay	186	181	176	164	143
Other	922	924	910	907	909
Total Free World	4,758	4,892	4,919	4,717	4,657
Soviet Bloc	1,239	1,289	1,236	1,288	1,318
World total	5,997	6,181	6,155	6,005	5,975
Of which:					
Merino	2,370	2,503	2,538	2,395	2,380
Crossbred	2,339	2,366	2,331	2,326	2,308
Total apparel	4,709	4,869	4,869	4,721	4,688
Other	1,288	1,312	1,286	1,284	1,287
Clean equivalent					
Merino type	1,289	1,362	1,380	1,303	1,295
Crossbred	1,537	1,555	1,532	1,529	1,517
Total apparel	2,826	2,917	2,912	2,832	2,812
Other	643	656	642	642	643
Total	3,469	3,573	3,554	3,474	3,455

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 21.--Production of wool and hair tops, worsted and woolen yarn, and wool woven fabrics, selected countries

Country	Year			1970				1971		Change	
	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Jan.-June 1971 to Jan.-June 1970	Apr.-June 1971 to Apr.-June 1970
	Million pounds									Percent	
	Tops										
United Kingdom	213.0	202.9	175.7	49.6	48.9	38.5	38.8	39.0	37.6	-22.2	-23.1
France	192.2	216.9	224.6	59.7	59.4	45.0	60.5	63.8	63.0	+6.5	+6.1
Japan	307.1	324.4	329.4	79.9	83.8	83.4	82.3	73.1	75.2	-9.4	-10.3
Italy	145.9	170.5	145.4	39.1	40.5	34.4	31.4	31.0	31.3	-21.7	-22.3
United States	152.5	133.7	106.5	31.1	29.2	23.1	23.1	20.0	19.7	-34.2	-32.5
West Germany	89.2	96.0	94.4	24.1	24.6	22.7	22.7	25.6	25.3	+4.5	+2.9
Belgium	57.8	63.0	54.7	16.0	15.8	11.2	11.8	10.3	9.5	-37.7	-39.9
Australia	44.9	42.1	40.9	10.4	11.3	12.8	10.8	7.6	8.9	-24.0	-21.2
Uruguay	34.4	30.7	32.9	6.2	10.7	6.7	9.1	10.7	9.5	+19.5	-11.2
Netherlands	.5	.6	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	---	---	---	---
Total	1,237.5	1,280.8	1,204.9	316.2	324.2	277.8	290.5	281.0	280.0	-12.4	-13.6
	Worsted yarn										
United Kingdom	213.6	212.4	202.5	53.1	53.8	44.6	51.1	49.9	49.1	-7.4	-8.7
Italy	210.7	245.2	236.2	58.8	62.1	55.5	59.9	56.8	62.6	-1.2	+.8
France	193.7	223.1	224.7	60.2	58.7	42.4	63.4	63.6	62.4	+6.0	+6.3
West Germany	160.4	184.2	187.0	47.0	47.8	41.6	50.6	50.4	54.0	+10.1	+13.0
Japan	266.3	279.4	291.3	68.8	74.3	73.7	74.4	67.2	71.9	-2.8	-3.2
Belgium	112.6	126.7	125.8	33.1	32.2	26.4	34.1	35.3	34.0	+6.1	+5.6
Netherlands	16.6	17.2	18.9	4.4	4.5	4.1	5.8	5.4	5.4	+21.4	+20.0
Australia	18.2	18.1	19.8	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.5	-4.3	-6.3
Total	1,192.1	1,306.3	1,306.2	330.0	338.2	293.4	344.6	333.1	343.9	+1.3	+1.7
	Woolen yarn										
United Kingdom	324.9	322.0	297.3	76.7	77.1	64.3	79.3	81.5	79.9	+4.9	+3.6
Italy	309.9	317.5	305.5	73.6	82.6	68.9	80.3	75.4	80.7	-.1	-2.3
France	93.4	96.1	90.6	24.4	24.5	16.9	24.7	25.0	25.9	+4.1	+5.7
West Germany	103.7	114.1	107.1	27.7	27.6	22.5	29.3	26.9	28.7	+.5	+4.0
Japan	94.7	105.3	109.2	25.7	28.9	27.8	26.8	25.4	27.1	-3.9	-6.2
Belgium	47.4	52.6	53.1	14.7	15.1	10.2	13.3	14.2	14.6	-3.4	-3.3
Netherlands	32.8	31.6	27.9	7.3	7.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	-6.7	-6.6
Australia	34.5	37.7	41.2	8.6	10.5	11.2	10.7	9.4	10.8	+5.8	+2.9
Total	1,041.3	1,076.9	1,031.9	258.7	273.9	228.1	271.0	264.6	274.8	+1.3	+.3
	Woven fabrics										
	Million square yards										
United States	393.0	360.2	291.9	94.8	87.8	59.2	50.6	60.4	51.8	-38.5	-41.0
United Kingdom	319.3	310.4	277.1	69.5	71.8	64.9	70.9	63.7	62.3	-10.8	-13.2
Japan	461.2	518.6	509.1	121.3	130.9	132.0	124.9	116.7	125.5	-4.0	-4.1
France	198.4	209.7	180.0	47.7	47.5	34.2	50.6	50.2	55.1	+10.6	+16.0
West Germany	167.5	166.6	147.4	35.7	38.4	34.0	39.3	37.1	37.9	+1.2	-1.3
Netherlands	54.2	52.2	48.1	11.5	12.6	11.5	10.8	14.7	14.6	+21.6	+15.9
Australia	32.3	32.3	32.1	7.4	8.2	8.0	8.4	6.9	6.0	-17.3	-26.8
Total	1,625.9	1,650.0	1,485.7	388.0	397.1	343.7	355.6	349.7	363.1	-9.2	-8.6
Belgium	32.4	34.5	32.5	8.4	8.3	7.2	8.6	7.9	7.9	-5.4	-4.8
Italy (Mil. lb.)	250.6	253.4	255.5	59.4	69.5	59.9	66.7	63.9	66.4	+1.1	-4.5

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 22.--Man-made fibers: Production in the United States and foreign countries 1/

Calendar year	United States			Foreign countries		
				Free World		
	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total 2/	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total 2/
	Million pounds					
1956	1,148	400	1,549	3,336	236	3,572
1957	1,139	516	1,656	3,468	334	3,802
1958	1,035	490	1,525	3,046	375	3,421
1959	1,167	645	1,813	3,368	557	3,925
1960	1,029	677	1,706	3,603	793	4,396
1961	1,095	751	1,846	3,617	970	4,587
1962	1,272	973	2,245	3,752	1,263	5,015
1963	1,349	1,156	2,505	4,042	1,605	5,646
1964	1,432	1,407	2,838	4,345	2,094	6,440
1965	1,527	1,780	3,307	4,270	2,442	6,713
1966	1,519	2,083	3,602	4,172	3,015	7,187
1967	1,388	2,353	3,741	4,127	3,527	7,654
1968	1,594	3,230	4,823	4,315	4,584	8,899
1969	1,576	3,528	5,105	4,368	5,527	9,895
1970	1,373	3,586	4,959	4,235	6,463	10,698

Calendar year	Foreign countries			World total		
	Communist Bloc					
	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total 2/	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total 2/
	Million pounds					
1956	768	43	811	5,252	679	5,931
1957	841	51	892	5,448	901	6,349
1958	933	58	991	5,014	924	5,938
1959	1,002	68	1,070	5,537	1,270	6,808
1960	1,117	78	1,195	5,749	1,548	7,297
1961	1,218	110	1,328	5,930	1,831	7,760
1962	1,291	146	1,437	6,315	2,382	8,697
1963	1,353	181	1,534	6,744	2,942	9,685
1964	1,468	226	1,694	7,245	3,727	10,972
1965	1,562	302	1,864	7,359	4,524	11,884
1966	1,679	385	2,064	7,370	5,483	12,854
1967	1,793	466	2,259	7,308	6,346	13,655
1968	1,876	533	2,409	7,785	8,347	16,131
1969	1,904	660	2,564	7,848	9,715	17,564
1970	1,966	821	2,787	7,574	10,870	18,444

1/ Excludes textile glass fiber.

2/ Totals were made before data were rounded.

Compiled from Textile Organon.

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